The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY JUNE 29, 1896. XXXV—NO. 15

MR. PEFFER'S PLAINT.

The Kansas Statesman Goes Through Town.

HE TALKS ABOUT POLITICS.

Some Thrilling and Valvable Observations on the Power of the Government Fiat—He Thinks that Major McKinley Will be Elected this Fall.

Flying through the country between Alliance and Canton at the rate of a mile a minute, immediately in front of the writer a gentleman and lady were casually observed; the lady inclining to rather stout proportions and in plain unpretentious dress; the gentleman in contrast with his lady, was of slender build, in a black broadcloth frock coat, a black, soft, wide brimmed, steeple shaped crown, reminding one of the old Puritan hats seen in pictures. As the train stopped in Canton he rose and walked to the other side of the car to arrange a less sunny seat. As he turned facing the rearwards of the car, the countenance and hirsute appendage of Senator Peffer was recognized. The writer went forward, introduced himself and was informed that it was Mr. Peffer, who cordially extended his hand.

The remark that the average Congress man, as soon as he got his seat, was anxious principally to get back for another term, led to Mr. Peffer's statement that he had told his friends that all he wanted was to serve out his term dutifully to his constituency and get back to his business. He thought well of McKinley and believed he would be elected. He professed a belief in the practicability of "free silver," that fiat of the government was all sufficient to make fifty cents worth of silver go for one hundred cents.

He took a small jewelry box from his pocket and carefully enveloped in cotton was a new silver dollar, and a small silver bar of the exact weight of the dollar whose value as bullion, he said, was fifty cents. Then he was asked that if he went to a store with his silver dollar for coffee, for instance, would he expect to get one hundred cents worth for the dollar whose intrinsic value was but fifty cents. His answer was in the affirmative, to which he was answered that the storekeeper would lose money as he could not buy it for that abroad. He would have to take it was the answer, and his faith appeared strong that the mere fiat of our government was all powerful, and that even in England our fifty-cent dollar with the stamp of the great Republic would go for one hundred cents, less the small difference in exchange Even Mrs. Peffer wanted to know if a silver dollar was not worth as much or more than a paper dollar, which may partially illustrate the breadth of some of the silver folks. But the brief talk was brought to a close by the slacking speed and the hoarse blow of the whistle. We shook hands and parted, with mutual wishes that we might meet again.

EX-GOV. HOADLY SAYS "BOLT."

Sound Money Democrats Cannot Support a Free Silver Candidate.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Ex-Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, is a Democrat who is so opposed to the free silver coinage idea that he says he feels like advocating a bolt should the Chicago convention nominate a free silver candidate and put him on a silver platform.

"I have not the slightest doubt of the election of McKinley," said Mr. Hoadly yesterday, "not because he stands for a protection tariff, but because he is likely to be the only candidate who is committed by his party to the support of a gold standard. My notion is that the true plan is found in the proposition to bolt."

Mr. Hoadly suggested for a bolter's ticket ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, and John A. McMahon, of Ohio, putting either at the head of the ticket.

"If the Chicago convention turns out to be a free silver body, as I expect," said he, "they ought to nominate Altgeld for President and John Most for Vice-President. There are no other candidates so suitable. I am perfectly sure that sound money Democrats who cast their votes against communism, anarchism, and the rest of the brood of enemies to prosperity, will never regret their action."

THE ASYLUM CONTRACT.

Myers & Company Are the Lucky Bidders.

The following dispatch has been received from Columbus: Fifty-eight bids were opened for sub-contracts of the Massillon state hospital, in rooms of Yost & Packard, last night, and following awards made, providing agreements are satisfactory. Four bids were received for entire work; the lowest total bid was from J. W. Myers & Co., Ashland, who will be given the contract for all work except heating and electrical work, for $224,957.42. Chafee & Beckel, Cleveland, received contract for heating, including Haine boilers at a total of $37,821. Russell Engine Co., Massillon, received contract to furnish engines at $2,200. Card Electrical Co., Mansfield, will supply dynamos for $7,094. The Burdett Roundtree Co, Chicago., will do the electric wiring, their bid being $4,490. The total cost of all the work is $274,362.42.

Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Low rate tickets to Washington account Christian Endeavor convention will be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines July 4, 5, 6 and 7; good to return until July 15, with privilege to extend limit until July 31. See Pennsylvania line ticket agents for details.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

FIRED TWENTY SHOTS.

A Battle Between Burglars and a Posse of Night Police.

CANTON, June 27.—Considerable excitement was created in police circles by a battle in Cherry street between several burglars and a number of officers. An alarm was turned in from South Cherry street stating that an attempt was being made to burglarize Eichert's grocery. Four officers were dispatched at once. They were perceived by the burglars who fled, at the same time opening fire. This opened the ball and a general fusillade followed. Some twenty shots were exchanged. The police escaped without injury and apparently the burglars also, for no trace of them has since been found.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

Preparations have been completed by the citizens' executive committee for the entertainment of the visitors today. The Tabernacle has been secured as headquarters for the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, and Bast's hall will also be opened. An informal parade has been arranged for the afternoon, but the main parade will take place in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. A line of march has been reported as follows: The parade to form at the intersection of Cherry and Tuscarawas streets, with delegations on Walnut and Rex streets; west on Tuscarawas street to square, south on Market street street to South, west on South street to Cleveland avenue, north on Cleveland avenue to Erie street, east on Erie to Market, south on Market to square, west on Tuscarawas to Newton street past reviewing stand and then countermarch to square and disband.

PAUL FIELD SETTLES.

Ex-Secretary Paul Field, of the water works department, has made good the shortage of $1,600 found in his accounts. He furnished to Solicitor Webber, papers, including a mortgage deed on his (Fields) property, which covers the deficit.

CANTON NOTES.

Daniel Miller & Sons recently secured judgment against Catharine Wanner and others in the sum of $500. The claim has not been paid, and today the plaintiff's petition the court to order the Wanner property sold to satisfy the claim.

The wills of Alena S. Anthony, of Paris township, and Catharine B. Istler, of Canton, have been filed for probate.

In the case of the city of Canton against Christena Leininger, an application to assess damages has been filed. July 6 at 10 a. m. is the time fixed for the hearing.

Marriage licenses gave been granted to Henry C. Rittenbush and Emma Snyder, of Canton; Andrew D. Kinsley and Elsie Grubb, of Hartville; Wm. E. Huffman and Maggie Judd, of Magnolia.

THE DAY IN CANTON.

Distinguished Visitors Arrive—General County News.

CANTON, July 26.—The most distinguished visitors at the McKinley residence this morning were Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press and former minister to Russia, and Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburg. The chief topic of conversation about the Major's house is the reported determination of Mark Hanna to make Senator Quay chairman of the national executive committee. The Norwalk delegation will arrive this evening, via Massillon.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It has been denied in some quarters that Mark Hanna has decided upon the composition of his advisory committee. Notwithstanding this denial, the list as published in THE INDEPENDENT, containing the names of ex-Governor Merriam, Gen. Alger, Senator Proctor and others is correct. Equally correct is the following list of members of the national executive committee: M. S. Quay, Powell Clayton, Arkansas; H. C. Payne, Wisconsin; J. H. Manley, Maine; J. T. Yerkes, Kentucky; Cyrus Leland, Kansas; Mr. Long, Florida.

MR. WELTY IS CONTENT.

John C. Welty has returned home entirely satisfied with the action of the Democratic state convention in unhorsing the truly good. Mr. Welty says that the defacto county organization is in business to stay until it is ordered out, and he has no doubt that the Chicago convention will seat the national delegation of his choice. "And as for silver," said Mr. Welty, "it is simply amazing the way the masses are grasping at that issue. If this wave continues to grow as it advances, I fear the Major will find himself swamped."

THE CAVALRY IS ARMED.

The cavalary of the county seat is now armed and equipped with light military hats and grey gauntlet gloves, and is prepared to attend large and small parties, weddings and similar gatherings on short notice. The cavalry business has helped the horse market amazingly, and the time has come at last, when the once proud and haughty wheelman falls to the rear.

PROBATE COUNT NOTES.

Israel Bixler has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, of Canton.

The will of Catharine Moog, of Navarre, has been filed for probate.

The resignation of the guardian of Franklin and Henry Feller, of Sugar Creek township, has been accepted.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank Sollady and Lida Zerbe, of North Industry: Harvey W. Rose and Mary E. Rouse, of New Berlin; Alcid L. Blocher and Rose Philips, of Massillon; and Jacob H. Kauffman and K. Annette Wise, of Canton.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3, 4, 5 and 6; good returning until July 12th; details may to obtained by applying to Ticket Agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

Canal Fulton Interested in a Recent Marriage.

GUESTS FROM MANY CITIES.

The Marriage of Mr. J. W. Kirk and Miss Emma Moke, Both of Canal Fulton—George Hauxwell's Funeral—Incidents in in Other Towns.

CANAL FULTON, June 27.—The social event of the season here was the marriage, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, of Mr. J. W. Kirk and Miss Emma Moke, at the residence of the bride's parents, in West Market street. About 150 guests were present, including friends of the contracting parties from Akron, Canton, Massillon and other places. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. M Yoder, of the M. E. church, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Elliot, of the Presbyterian church. The bride was attended by Miss Fizzel, of Millersburg, and R. F. Myers supported the groom. After the ceremony the company sat down to a supper of surpassing excellence, and the evening was spent in social enjoyment. At 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were driven to their elegant home, in South Canal street, which was all previously furnished and ready to receive them. A large collection of handsome and costly presents testified to the popularity of the young people.

George Hauxwell, the young man who was killed in a mine south of Massillon a few days ago, was buried here yesterday afternoon. Services at the Reformed church, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Baichly.

Mr. Chas. E. Freet, a former resident of this place, but who for the past two years has been an agent for the Standard Oil Company, at Nagasaki, Japan, is visiting friends here. Mr. Freet talks very entertainingly of the manners and customs of the people of that far-away land, and illustrates how caste, with its impenetrable barriers, decides society.

A good many of our people are going to Canton today, to participate in the jollification over the nomination of the next president.

A FIELD OF GIANT CORN STALKS.

JUSTUS, June 27 —Jacob Kulcher has a corn field in which there are stalks ten or eleven feet tall. He brought a specimen to town last evening and it has been the main topic of conversation and object of interest ever since...Daniel Shetler, who graduated from the law department of Ada college last week, and who has since been admitted to the bar, has come home to visit his parents.

M'DONALDSVILLE NOTES.

MCDONALDSVILLE, June 26.—Some Massillon friends spent Sunday with J. J Simon, of this place...Children's Day exercises were held in the Evangelical church of this place, which was well delivered to a large and attentive audience, Sunday evening, June 21, 1896...Jacob Smith is very low with dropsy, in his 86th year...J. M. Lichtenwalter is down with consumption. Very low...Joseph Fry is on the sick list...Daniel Keck had his new house plastered...David Lilly and C. J. Witwer were in Canton on business, Tuesday...Wm. J. Bahr started out with his troop selling Indian remedies. Hope he will make a success... Henry Lilly, whom they took to the work house last week, for sixty days, came back Wednesday...Joseph Braucher and son were hauling sand and broke down and had to slide home on a rail, Wednesday...Miss Amanda Baatz was in Massillon on Wednesday...Farmers are making hay as fast as they can on account of the frequent rains we are having.

BEACH CITY NEWS.

BEACH CITY, March 26 —The election held here Saturday resulted in a victory for the wets. The vote standing 73 for and 33 against the sale of intoxicants. The ladies were forbidden the privilege of casting their votes. The election is not regarded as final; the hatchet will not stay buried.

The Lutheran festival proved to be quite a success, netting the church $56 21.

Two of our young people, Will Justice and Miss Lillian Pierce, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday evening. We offer congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Dill and son, and Mrs. Aegler, of Wilmot, Mrs. Eberly, of Nebraska, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bose and Mr. and Mrs Hay spent Sunday at the Shelter house, the guests of the landlord and family.

Ferdinand Dannemiller, of Canton, was in the city Tuesday on business and incidentally making calls.

Dan Bose took a carload of stock to Cleveland Wednesday.

John Ramsey, of Bolivar, attended to his son's business during the absence of the latter at Toledo.

A number of our young people expect to attend the state convention of the Y. P. S C. E. at Canton next week.

Prof. Hemminger was home from Mt. Union college, where he is taking a normal course over Sunday.

O. A. Shelter and Pearlie Welty were in Canton on business Friday.

KILLED BY A HAY CARRIER.

ORRVILLE, O., June 25.—David Smoker, a prominent farmer, was killed today while unloading hay in his barn. The carrier became unfastened and fell upon his head, killing him almost instantly. The deceased lives near Smithville. Mr. Charles Witwer, manager of the Western Union telegraph at this place, and Miss Gertrude Meusnick, of Wooster, the only daughter of William Meusnick, a prominent merchant of that city, were married at the home of the bride this evening, in the presence of nearly 200 invited guests. The newly married couple will go east for a trip and will be gone some time.

HIS EYE INJURED

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 26 —Louis Kapper, employed in the North Massillon mine, had his eye badly injured the other day by being struck by a fragment of coal.

MINGLEWOOD-D'NICES.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 26.—The local base ball team went to Wooster today, to cross bats with the D'Nices of that place.

ROBERT TIPPING'S DEATH.

For Seventeen Years He Had Been a Great Sufferer.

Inflammatory rheumatism with which he had suffered for seventeen years, together with a complication of other diseases, caused the death of Robert Tipping, at 5:25 o'clock Saturday morning. The funeral will be held from his late residence in West Main street, at 1:30 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

Robert Tipping was born in Ireland in 1838, but the greater part of his earlier life was spent in Scotland. He was married to Mrs. Mary Miller, in 1869, and immigrated to this country in 1871, coming direct to the Massillon district, which had been his home ever since. He first engaged in mining, but for the past fourteen years had conducted a boarding house on the West Side. Mr. Tipping leaves a wife, a son and daughter and four step children. They are John Tipping, of this city; Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Canton; and James Miller, Mrs John Featheringham, Mrs. Grace Saunders and Thomas Miller.

AMPUTATION NECESSARY.

Clarence Hulett the Victim of a Serious Accident.

Clarence Hulett, a W. & L. E. fireman, was seriously injured at 9 o'clock last week. The young man was carrying a muzzle loading shotgun and the muzzle was accidentally discharged, the load tearing a hole through his left ankle and instep. Hulett had borrowed the gun from Malcolm Biddle. He went gunning yesterday and intended returning the gun last night. Before doing so, however, he stepped upon the West street river bridge intending to discharge the piece. While preparing to fire the accident occurred. The charge completely destroyed the bones of the ankle and the foot was amputated by Dr. Neil Hardy, assisted by Drs. T. J. Reed and Irene Hardy. Hulett's cries brought persons to his assistance and he was conveyed to the Wilcox hotel. He is resting as easily as could be expected under the circumstances today.

TOO MUCH STOCK.

It Causes a Large Sewer Pipe Works to Make an Assignment.

CHRICHSVILLE, O., June 26.—The Royal Clay Manufacturing Company, of this place, said to be operating the largest sewer pipe works in the world, has assigned to Ross J. Alexander, of Bridgeport. The factory, a beautiful four-story structure, located at Midvale station, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, a short distance north of town, contains eight acres of flooring, and the yard will contain perhaps twelve acres of pipe.

Too much stock and a lack of orders, with pressing liabilities, is given as the cause of the collapse. It took 300 men to operate the plant at full capacity. The assets and liabilities are said to be about equal. All the sewer pipe factories in the central sewer pipe combination will shut down indefinitely on July 1.

A Mower Accident.

As Wm Camp, of near Burton City, was driving out of town with a mower attached to the rear of his wagon, so the Dalton Gazette says, Park Houghton, aged 6 years, son of Eugene and Allie Houghton, jumped on the tongue of the mower and was thrown under the wheels, which, while they did not run over him, pulled and dragged him along on the hard road cutting and bruising his head in a terrible manner. Mr. Camp did not see the boy jump on the mower as just a moment before the accident Park was riding on Mr. McDowell's wagon which he had just passed Dr. Haney was called and dressed the boy's wounds. He is badly used up, but it is thought will get along all right with care. It is almost a miracle that he was not killed, and his experience should prove a warning to the boys who persist in the dangerous amusement of jumping on wagons and buggies.

He Kept His Head.

J. Marsh McDowell risked his life to save that of Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman and child at the Main street crossing of the W. & L. E. railroad, in Orrville, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman were just driving on the track and Mr. McDowell, who was passing along, saw an approaching express train and sprang out and struck the horse a blow on the head, turning it around sufficiently to permit the train to pass. The engineer reversed his engine, fearing he would strike the horse. But for the presence of mind of Mr. McDowell no doubt a terrible accident would have happened.

You May Never Be Wealthy.

But you can be healthy. Constipation causes two-thirds of all the diseases of humanity. Violent cathartics may relieve you. They will never cure. What you need is Wright's Celery Capsules. They cure constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney trouble. Why? Because they are nature's harmless remedies and you get 100 days' constitutional treatment at a cost of 1c. a day or 14 weeks for $1. Cure guaranteed by bankable paper in every $1 box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Screen doors, all sizes, complete hinge fastenings and screens, 75c at West Side Variety Bazar.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Monetary Outlook Causes a Waiting Attitude.

THE MILLS ARE CLOSING DOWN.

Wage Controversies and the Period of Summer Closing Partly to Blame—Good Crop Prospects Cause Weakness of Wheat—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, June 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The monetary outlook is not yet clear to some. The strength shown in recent conventions by advocates of silver coinage, and expectation that all the elements favoring that policy may yet be concentrated, incline them to a waiting attitude. Their uncertainty retards improvement, notwithstanding the more widely prevalent feeling that the monetary action of the St Louis convention will be sustained by the people

Woolen mills are acting without concert, but 14 are mentioned in dispatches as having closed this week. There is no similar movement in other industries, though the period of summer closing is at hand in many of them, and important controversies as to the wages of iron puddlers and other hands make it likely that the annual stoppage in the iron industry may last longer than usual,

The weakness of wheat, which has declined 2.10 cents, has full explanation in decidedly good crop prospects Returns of harvesting thus far support the best estimates as to wheat.

The great combinations, which The Iron Age wisely reasons, tends to cause disastrously low prices hereafter, still control the markets for material and finished products of iron and steel, though it is reported that lower prices will soon be made for coke, owing to better utilization of byproducts, and for nails, owing to the heavy increase in consumption. The billet pool reports no larger sale, but middlemen and outsiders continue to undersell it The new demand for finished products is very light, and while quotations average a shade lower, most of them are put to secure business. Bessemer pig is a shade lower at $12 25 at Pittsburg.

Sales of wool have been 12,855,600 pounds for four weeks, of which 7,506,100 were domestic, against 33,283,965 last year, of which 16,132,465 were domestic

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States, against 256 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 22 last year

INSURANCE AGENTS' REVENGE.

They Raise Rates on Citizens to Spite Chicago Councils.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Fire insurance agents are taking revenge on every property owner in Chicago in retaliation for the passage by the city council of an ordinance taxing all agents whose companies are not Illinois corporations 2 per cent of their gross premiums, this money to go to the maintenance of the fire department.

The agents met in special session, at an emergency meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association, and decided to raise the insurance rates in the city 5 per cent

Their openly expressed purpose is to hold this increase over the heads of the people as a club to force the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance.

Romulus Cotell's Trial.

AKRON, O., June 27 —Upon the heels of Flora Stone's testimony that she recognized the voice of the murderer of her father and mother as that of Romulus Cotell, the state gained a great point in securing the admission of the oral confession of Cotell to the officers of the law as evidence Attorney Voris for the defense argued that it was involuntary and should be excluded, but Judge Kohler ruled it competent

Filibustering Decision Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—A decision in the case of Captain John D Hart, the reputed owner of the filibustering steamer Bermuda, and Captain Riley, the commander of the vessel, which was to have been announced yesterday by United States Commissioner Craig, has been postponed until July 10

Mrs. Craven Is Fair's Widow.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Mrs Nettie R Craven has at last revealed her relations with the late James G Fair In the presence of a score of attorneys and a court room full of people, she told Judge Slack that she was the widow of the dead millionaire.

Fire In Point Pleasant, W. Va.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., June 27.—Fire that broke out in the millinery store of Annie Derton burned Hoof's Opera house and other stores, shops and dwellings, causing a loss of $100,000, with but little insurance.

Two Murderers Transferred.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—The two Glencoe murderers, protected by Company D, First regiment of Minnesota national guards, have arrived in St. Paul and were at once placed in the Ramsey county jail

State of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The withdrawals of gold from the treasury amounted to $430,000, of which $400,000 was for export. The net reserve left at the close of business was $101,925,153.

Ambassador Eustis Arrives.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Ambassador Eustis has arrived here on the St. Paul from Paris to spend his vacation of 60 days in Louisiana.

Stevenson Leaves Cape May.

CAPE MAY, June 27.—Vice President Stevenson and family left here this morning for their home in Bloomington, Ills.

HAVE SECURED LICENSES.

Stark County Pedagogue Get Their Papers.

At the meeting of the county school examiners, June 13, the following persons were granted license to teach in Stark county: A. H. Syler, Greentown, for three years; J. M. May, Waynesburg, and E. A. Richardson, Wilmot, for two years each; H. S. Cable, Ed. Thomas, Navarre; I N. Butler, McDonaldsville; Ells Crites, Emma Armbrest, Beach City; N. H. Carmany, Nimisila; C. F. Chenot, Helen Prenot, Emma Prenot, Louisville; W. B. Dyer, Pierce; O. J. Evans, J E Schrantz, Rhoda Patterson, New Berlin; S. M Friend, J. W. Martin, A. Stiffe, Laura Mishler, Canton; A. M. Hay, Lake; Ira Henning, Pearl Schmuck, Osnaburg; Amer Oberlin, Stanwood; J. S. Surbey, Aultman; W. H. Snyder, Marlboro; P. C. Smith, Cairo; Effie Buchwalter, Dalton; Clementine Binkley, Linden Tree; Minnie Corl, New Baltimore; Ettie Eggert, M. Estella McMillan, Massillon; Villa Keslar, Wooster; Jennie Kitt, Nellie Prater, Canal Fulton; Jennie Sorrick, Akron; Edith Weimer, Maud Weimer, Dundee, for one year each. Hereafter only ten examinations will be held each year. Civil government will be included with the test in United States history Applicants who have an average of 95 and a minimum of 90 with algebra, English literature, botany and natural philosophy added, will receive a certificate for eight years.

A large attendance at the state and national teachers' meeting is anticipated. The hotel and railroad rates for the Put-in-Bay meeting are remarkably low. The cost of the trip to Buffalo is very small, and Ohio teachers who wish to visit Niagara and take in numerous other side trips can do so at small expense.

A PHILOSOPHER.

He Ruminates on the Subject of Street Cars and Other Things.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

"It is strange what things a man sees when he has no gun!"

The Canton and Massillon Electric Railway Company amply demonstrated, Thursday, the 18th inst., their ability to handle quite a large business; but it seems somewhat dangerous to run trains so closely. Not, however, by one train overtaking another, but from breaking of couplings between motors and trailers while ascending a grade, and trailer running back into a following motor.

Steam railways provide their coaches with safety chains and would not think of using a car not so equipped, even were the cost much greater than it is—about two dollars per car.

The first time one visits Canton when the city is crowded, as it was on nomination evening, they remark the absence of a brutal and tyrannical police. All who own private carriages or had the price to hire one were permitted (possibly invited) to drive right in amongst the thickest of the crowd and to poke as many ribs with the pole or shafts of the vehicle as possible.

Now, in Massillon we have our band concerts. The fear of the police prompts our people to even disconnect the carriage harnes and remove the wheels from the family phaeton, until it is all over; but it would hardly do to deprive our Canton friends from any of their few remaining liberties or encourage their police to become imperious and dictatorial; besides, very few persons really understand what it is to enjoy the sweet strains of music from a brass band in a crowded street, while a fine, large, clover-fed horse is slobbering down the back of your neck. It is hoped that the authorities will erect derricks at the different places, especially on the public square and North Market street, so that in case of runaways the horses can be hoisted above the crowd and kept suspended until they are through running away. This may prevent serious accident.

While standing in the yard at the McKinley residence, shortly after the Russell men had departed, I heard an individual say, "I have nothing against McKinley, personally, but I cannot vote for him" As he was alone, that is, not accompanied by friends or any one who seemed interested in his moral and spiritual welfare, I became interested in him; but he seemed so out of place, so lonely—something like a snake-charmer at a dove-cote, I thought it was one of the genius cuckoo on account of width between the eyes, but as the ears appeared to extend above the crown of the head—I don't know. Perhaps he will vote for McKinley and not know it.

W. R. D.

REFUSED GEORGE WILKES.

George Zielley and the Greatest Mistake of His Life.

The Stark county horses which have been entered in the races to be held at the county fair grounds on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, are now undergoing a course of training at the track. Although the county has its share of race horses there is a scarcity of drivers produced from blooded stock. There is a demand for such animals and this should encourage breeders to display better judgment in the selection of stock. One of the greatest sires on record is George Wilkes. He was taken to Kentucky in 1873 and died nine seasons later. Alcantara, half brother to Arbiter, who is now with J. E. Mentzer at Navarre, is one of his best sons. George Zielley, of this city, once had the refusal of George Wilkes, but objected to the horse because he was so small.

California Cloud Burst.

COW WELLS, Cal, June 27.—[By Associated Press.]—A cloud burst in the foothills back of town last night sent a volume of water three feet deep through the principal parts of the place, washing away many tents and several buildings. There were several narrow escapes from drowning.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896.

COMPLIMENTS OF MR. CURTIS.

Mr. William E. Curtis finds Massillon a more satisfactory abiding place than Canton and gives his reasons for the faith that is in him in a dispatch to the Chicago Record. He mentions the firecracker crowds in Canton, the smoke filled air, enormous demand for peanuts and red lemonade and beer, and then remarks:

"A friend suggested last night that it was undoubtedly a great blessing to ex-Governor McKinley that the hotels in Canton are so very poor. That little city enjoys the reputation of having the worst hotels in Ohio, and those who have tried them will not dispute the statement. There are excellent hotels at Massillon, eight miles distant, which is connected with Canton by a trolley road, and can be reached in half an hour at any time, and I would advise pilgrims to stop and "put up" there. The accommodations in Canton will certainly not detain people who come on business or pleasure, although some one might have reaped a harvest by anticipating his fellow-townsman's nomination and fitting up a good hotel."

Mr. Curtis is particularly fortunate in his ability to "put up" in Massillon, and doubtless writes out of the fullness of his heart.

ABOUT NATIONAL POLITICS

While Major McKinley is busily engaged in welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest, Marcus A Hanna is equally as busy taking account of stock and determining upon a policy for the campaign. The best information THE INDEPENDENT can obtain is to the effect that the months preceding the election are to be devoted to good old-fashioned campaigning, with plenty of speeches, torch light processions, and eagle screaming. Mr. McKinley's own idea is that the less politics is played, the better will be the results. He feels that if he is to be elected it must be by the people, and what is commonly called the "machine" is to be dispensed with. He believes that his views can be carried out better in Cleveland than in New York, but this belief is not shared by his cousin and adviser, General Osborne, and the present expectation of opening headquarters in Cleveland may yet be overruled.

An interesting element in the contest will be the woman vote of the West. The West will this year be the principal fighting ground, and the candidate who can control the woman vote of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah will probably carry those states. Mr. McKinley hopes to be that candidate. Thus for the first time in the history of the country the woman vote plays a really important part in national politics, and the private McKinley bureau opened last winter by Miss Kiihn, of this city, for the purpose of securing for McKinley the Wyoming delegates to the national convention can do far more useful work in influencing individual voters. There is a great deal of talk about the tariff as the principal issue, but it takes two parties to decide the issue, and with Democracy selling itself body and soul to the silver interest, it is not hard to see that the currency question is going to be the foremost question this year.

THE RISE OF ALTGELD.

The rise of Altgeld, the anarchist governor of Illinois, as the supreme influence in free silver Democratic politics is one of the curious developments of recent weeks. Mr. Coxey's man Seyton writes to him saying:

"A year ago the man was as politically dead as Benjamin Harrison. Today he is in the front rank of power. The phœnix-like ability of the man to raise himself successfully out of the ruins of defeat is the wonder of his friends and the utter despair of his enemies. Just when they think they have him beaten for all time, just when mankind is shouting "anarchist" into the ears of Altgeld, he will, by some single popular act, at once restore himself to favor."

As for Altgeld himself, he tells us today that:

"There is not a single Democratic electoral vote in sight in the Eastern states on a gold platform. It is simply nonsense to talk about it. Second, on a platform providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio, we will carry all the states west of the Mississippi river and all the Southern states. This alone would elect the President.

"But, in addition, we will carry several of what are called the Great Middle states, and we will stand a better show of carrying New York and the Eastern states than we would on a gold platform, for the reason that we can offer them something to hope for and something to fight for, while under a gold platform you can offer neither, for it means the ultimate destruction of republican institutions of this country and the absolute annihilation of the Democratic party."

Mr. Altgeld is correct in his figures. The states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, including West Virginia, have only 217 electoral votes. In 1892 there were 444 votes in the electoral college. However, it is simply folly to talk about the Democrats carrying Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other states that might be named. McKinley's election is as certain as anything in this life can be.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

A String of Fourth of July Thoughts.

THE GHOST AT THE FEAST.

Views of Statesmen and Reformers—Secretary Morton on Firecrackers—Sentiments of Senators Vest and Frye—Mrs. Lease on Justice—Incident by Professor Ridpath, Etc.

[Copyright, 1896.]

AMERICANS, have you forgotten your constitution? This country—my country, your country—the republic of example and boast, is losing its strength at home and its hold abroad. Your individual and selfish aims have most disastrous bearing. You allow the spirit of business to enter into the holiness of legislating for a people!

"The men who made and adopted your glorious constitution in the hour of need and bravely faced the consequences fail to recognize their descendants. Time and again has the agony and responsibility of that stand for liberty been proclaimed. Yet you forget!

"People gathering at corners,
Where they whispered each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples
With the earnestness of speech.

"'Will they do it?' 'Dare they do it?'
'Who is speaking?' 'What's the news?'
'What of Adams?' 'What of Sherman?'
O, God grant they won't refuse!"

"And the anniversary! What is it? No more than a Saturday half holiday. You are stifling your patriotism, smothering your moral nature, forgetting to do as you would be done by, leaving the spirit of remembrance and the dignity of celebration to the children!

"Awake! See, I wring my hands! I beseech you to attend this day with some honest, earnest feeling, some circulation of thought. By heaven, if you feel nothing else, put in your pleas of ingratitude, than which this silence and indifference could not be more bitter to the spirit of liberty that lived here, died here, rose here from the flames and is like—like Americans, to find its deathbed here again!"

The voice ceased. The gray dawn crept in. On the table lay the remnants of last night's delicate viands, the disconsolate stray corks, the bottles and the wine stains. Each man lifted his head from the table to corroborate the vision in his neighbor's eyes. Among them were old heroes and young admirers.

"You saw her?"

"Yes."

"Who was she?"

"The ghost of some daughter of the Revolution."

"She looked like the spirit of liberty—her garments—her brow."

"Come, boys! Dream or reality, we must do as she says. There is no such thing in this world as accomplishment and resting on your laurels. We must go on."

And the eldest hero of the past evening led the way home.

The identical party of witnesses and the identical issue of the seed sown by the ghost at the feast have been lost long since in the general harvest. But here you have a string of thoughts from people of accomplishment. They were secured expressly as a Fourth of July contribution to this paper:

Senator Frye on Civic Rights and Duties.

In this busy land of ours it is well that one day in a year should be set apart in which to commemorate the patriotism of our fathers and to inculcate its principles in our children. It is not our privilege to create a republic, but it is our duty to preserve it. Patriotism requires of us not only a zealous support of our country's interests in international affairs, but also intelligent and persistent effort in behalf of good government. Every patriot should be a politician in the highest sense of the word. He who would enjoy civic rights should not shrink from civic duties. Very truly yours, WM. P. FRYE.

From the Secretary of Agriculture.

Fourth of July ought to be appreciatively commemorated and made a useful anniversary. The barbaric display of firecrackers and other Chinese paganisms is only gorgeous and noisy savagery.

J. STERLING MORTON.

Senator Vest on Destiny.

On June 21, 1775, Jefferson took his seat as a member of the continental congress, and in June, 1776, wrote, with his own hand, the Declarstion of American Independence, the most sublime enunciation save one ever made to the human race.

That "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is but a corollary from the divine injunction, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them."

Together these two great truths embrace all the rights and duties of mankind.

The Declaration, having been reported to congress, was debated on the second, third and fourth days of July and adopted on the afternoon of the fourth, every member present signing it except Mr. Dickinson.

In after years Mr. Jefferson related with great humor a ludicrous event connected with this solemn transaction. Near the hall in which congress assembled was a large livery stable, and the weather being extremely warm the bloodthirsty and aggressive flies, which swarmed through the open windows, attacked our patriotic fathers, in abbreviated pants and thin silk stockings, with such pertinacity as to terminate the debate.

So near to the sublime is the ridiculous, and so wonderfully do the most insignificant creatures influence the destiny of man. G. G. VEST.

The Declaration of Independence.

John Adams, in a letter to Mr. Timothy Pickering, gives the following account of the preparation of the Declaration of Independence:

"The subcommittee met. Jefferson proposed to me to make the draft. I said, 'I will not.' 'You should do it,' said he. 'Oh, no,' said I. 'Why?' said he. 'Reasons enough,' said I. 'What can be your reasons?' said he. 'Reason first,' said I, 'you are a Virginian, and a Virginian ought to appear at the head of this business. Reason second—I am obnoxious [bad slip in the use of that word, Mr. Adams], suspected, unpopular. You are very much otherwise. Reason third—you can write ten times better than I can.' 'Well,' said Jefferson, 'if you are decided, I will do as well as I can.' 'Very well,' said I, 'when you have drawn it up, we will have a meeting.' A meeting we accordingly had and conned the paper over. I was delighted with its high tone and the flights of oratory with which it abounded, especially that concerning negro slavery, which, though I knew his southern brethren would never allow to pass, I certainly never would oppose. There were other expressions which I would not have inserted if I had drawn it up, particularly that which called the king 'tyrant.' I thought this too personal, for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition and nature. I thought the expression too passionate and too much like scolding for so grave and solemn a document, but as Franklin and Sherman were to inspect it afterward I thought it would not become me to strike it out. We reported it to the committee of five. It was read, and I do not remember that Franklin or Sherman criticised anything. We were all in haste. Congress was impatient, and the instrument was reported, as I believe, in Jefferson's handwriting, as he first drew it. Congress cut off about a quarter of it, as I expected they would, but they obliterated some of the best of it and left all that was exceptionable, if anything in it was. I have long wondered [this in 1822] that the original draft has never been published. I suppose the reason is the vehement philippic against negro slavery."

This account brings us as near to the facts in the preparation of the Declaration as we shall ever arrive. It may be of interest to add that when the Declaration was reported to the house, Mr. John Hancock, the president, was absent on account of sickness—as was said—and during that eventful day—July 2—and the exciting days that followed up to and including the Fourth the chair was occupied by Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of General Ben. Harrison of Indiana. Yours truly, JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Mrs. Lease on Justice.

The spirit of liberty has ever groaned in the chain of ignorance, and while it is pardonable that we take pride in our institutions and invite the oppressed of the whole world to take refuge in our temple of liberty, yet it is well for us to remember that if the cornerstone of justice be lacking from its foundation that structure must perish, for the one lesson gleaned from the history of right and wrong since the world began proves that the nation or the people that ignore justice cannot long survive.

MARY ELIZABETH LEASE.

Captain Charles King's Patriotism.

If I had the money, I would give every boy in the land a box of cannon crackers and tell him to "turn himself loose."

But let me tell you this: When I visited London recently, I saw a good deal of the guards. I visited the messes, the barracks, the drill grounds. I talked with them all—splendid, stalwart fellows—and they all said the same thing, "We don't want a fight with you." Men of the same race, the same religion, the same blood, it would be a crime to let it come. All the same if Spain or Germany wish to show their teeth we are ready. CHARLES KING.

Sentiment of the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy.

"The glorious Fourth!" Reminiscence of my boyhood—that day of all others to the young American—it far exceeded Christmas or New Year's, at least for the boy of New York city or state, for did not our parents, friends and relations prepare the way for Christmas and the holidays. But the Fourth! It was the duty of every young American to provide the ways and means to celebrate the day with powder and the boom of cannon—toys though they were. And, as a rule, our parents fearing the disaster common to children playing with fire, our preparations were more or less secret and the energy displayed to secure the funds was no small part of the enjoyment.

We were not so much restricted in the days of my boyhood by police regulation for the fire of small cannon and the use of fireworks.

The spirit of '76 was still strong and fresh in the minds of father and son, and I deplore the fact that so much restriction is now put upon young America on the Fourth. For I assure you that it was the boys that, fired with the spirit of '76, with toy cannon and guns, that bared their breasts to the firing of shot and shell for the defense of our country in 1861. The first line of defense came from the boys who were brought up to celebrate the "glorious Fourth" with police restriction. I am sorry to say—in fact I feel sad to see the tame manner in which the Fourth is celebrated now in 1896 to what it was in 1856, when I was a good big boy of 15 years. GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

A Soldier's View of Peace.

Does any one think that a soldier, because he has gained a victory over his enemies on the battlefield, feels like "throwing his hat in the air" as he looks around him and sees the carnage his success has caused? Therefore I have never regarded the Fourth of July as a day of rejoicing, but I have thought that the 3rd of September was the day to show, by every patriotic expression that was possible, the general rejoicing of the people of the United States of America, because on that day, in 1783, the treaty of Paris was signed, by which Great Britain acknowledged our independence.

I stood upon the battlefield of Gettysburg July 4, 1863, amid the distress and carnage of that great event in our national history and received the news of the fall of Vicksburg, but no heartfelt rejoicing thrilled my breast such as when I stood in front of the little brick house at Appomattox, where Generals Grant and Lee met on that memorable April day in 1865, because I knew that the meeting would result, not in the defeat of our antagonists so much as that I felt the white winged angel of peace was hovering near.

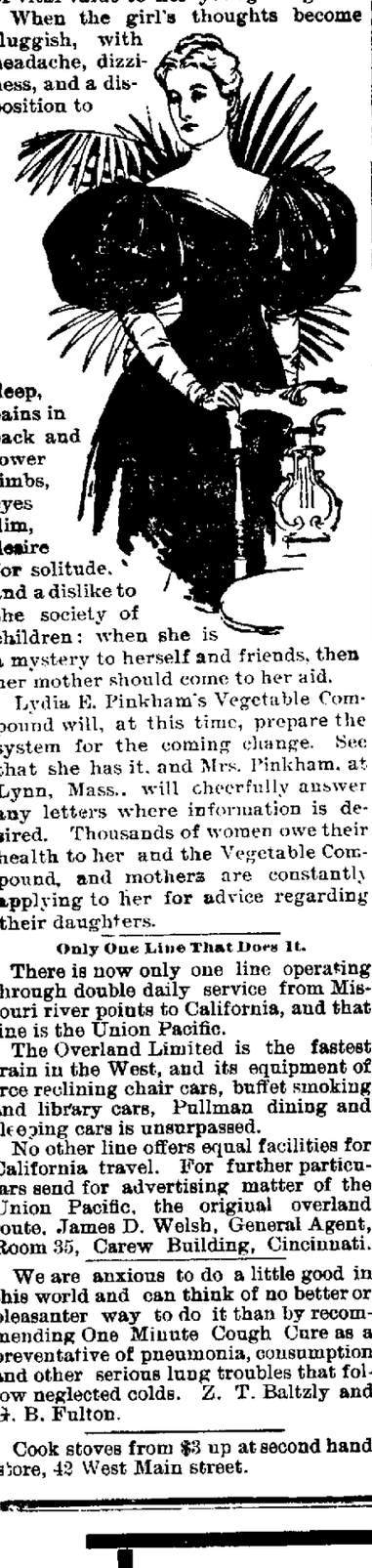
WM. H. POWELL,
Lieutenant Colonel Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A.

MOTHERS MUST GUIDE.

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters.

Information They Should Furnish at the Proper Time—Knowledge by Which Suffering May Be Avoided.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. When the girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness, and a disposition to



sleep, pains in back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike to the society of children: when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then her mother should come to her aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, at this time, prepare the system for the coming change. See that she has it, and Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will cheerfully answer any letters where information is desired. Thousands of women owe their health to her and the Vegetable Compound, and mothers are constantly applying to her for advice regarding their daughters.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the origiual overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Cook stoves from $3 up at second hand store, 42 West Main street.

BUILDINGS SWEPT AWAY.

More Definite News From the Cloudburst Near Marietta.

MARIETTA, O., June 27.—Some definite news is coming in about the disastrous cloudburst in the northeastern part of Washington county, which occurred on Wednesday night. The area of the great rainfall was comparatively small. Roads have been rendered impassable, and have thus virtually cut off communication with the region affected. The fury of the flood was along the eastern tributaries of the Little Muskingum river.

At a place known as "Fifteen" a church, schoolhouse and some dwellings were washed away. Slabtown, a place of 12 cottages, was washed away and the cottages are now floating down the Ohio river. In the same region Evilsizer's flour mill, Kett's store and Heslop's postoffice were swept away and are now floating down the Ohio

On Archer's fork, in the northeastern part of Washington county, George Deutscher's flour mill, McCowan's general store and the dwellings of George Deutscher, Thomas Ludington, Jacob Davis, James Courtney and John Gordon were swept away.

In the neighborhood of Hill's Postoffice three schoolhouses were carried away by the flood. If any lives have been lost the news has not yet reached here.

CECIL RHODES RESIGNS.

He and Others Quit on Account of the Transvaal's Demand.

LONDON, June 27.—It is officially announced that the resignations of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr Rutherford Harris, as directors of the British South Africa company, have been accepted. The first named tendered his resignation some months ago as a result of the disclosures made regarding the raid into the Transvaal; but action in the matter was suspended at the request of Rhodes, who was then about to engage the Matabeles, according to his telegraphic message.

Rhodes, it is further announced, will reside in Rhodesia and assist the British South Africa company to administer the territory under its control

Dr. Harris was the secretary for the British South Africa company at Capetown.

The acceptance of the resignations of Messrs Rhodes, Beit and Harris is undoubtedly the outcome of the recent demand of the government of Transvaal, for the prosecution of Rhodes and the others implicated with him in the Transvaal raid.

Gentry's Fate With the Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The trial of James B. Gentry, an actor, accused of murdering Madge Yorke, an actress, has gone to the jury. Several witnesses testified to Gentry's excited and flighty condition prior to and after murder, while almost an equal number swore they saw him before and after the murder, but detected nothing unusual in his conduct.

Triple Hanging In Colorado.

CANON CITY, Colo., June 27.—A triple execution has taken place in the state penitentiary. The men were Thomas Colt, Elbert Noble and Dominca Romero, who killed John Solomon in Trinidad

WINONA LAKE EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Winona Assembly.

Season excursion tickets to Winona lake (formerly Eagle lake, Ind.,) will be sold via Pennsylvania lines on and after June 21st. The return limit will include October 31st, allowing a season's sojourn at this delightful resort. Special low rate tickets, good returning fifteen days from date of sale, will also be sold during the months of June, July and August.

Winona lake is the site of Winona Assembly, which affords notable opportunities for recreation, instruction, entertainment and devotion. The Assembly grounds, comprising over 200 acres, surround the lake, a beautiful sheet a clear water near Warsaw, Ind., on the Fort Wayne route. Many pretty cottages have been erected on the grounds, which are nicely shaded. The improvements include a fine park, bicycle track and ball ground, with a large amphitheater; an auditorium serting over 3,000 persons; college halls, hotel, restaurants, and supply stores. Rates for entertainment at the hotel and boarding houses will be found very reasonable. The fishing is fine, and the large fleet of row boats and steamers afford facilities for delightful boating. The summer school will be in session from July 20th to August 14th, in charge of Dr. John M. Coulter. In August a bible conference will be held under the direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. Well known educators and lecturers will take part in the educational work. Time may be pleasantly and profitably passed at this pleasant resort, and body and mind invigorated by health giving recreation and instructive entertainment.

For rates and information about train facilities apply to ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or address F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. For information concerning the Assembly address Rev. R. V. Hunter, Eagle Lake P. O., Ind.

EXCURSION RATES.

Via Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Special excursion tickets will be sold via the Pennsylvania Short Lines as follows:

To Chicago, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, for the National Democratic Convention; good returning until July 12.

To Washington, D. C., July 4, 5, 6 and 7, account the Christian Endeavor Convention valid to return July 15, with provision for extension of return until July 31.

Special local excursions will also be run during the season in addition to the foregoing. Please bear in mind that the concessions in fare will be granted over the Pennsylvania Short Lines, the desirable route on which all the comforts of travel may be enjoyed. Applications for information addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania System will be cheerfully and promptly answered. The person to see at Massillon, O., is J. A. Shoemaker, agent Pennsylvania company.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twenty five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

$25,000.00.

JUNE CLEARANCE SALE!

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

No Reasonable Price Refused.

While our spring business has been the heaviest of any previous season, the opportunities for buying the past few weeks have been too temping to resist, In many lines we offer goods at less than cost of manufacture. - - - - - -

Advertising Columns of FACTS---Not Fakes.

Bedroom Suites--

Regular Factory Price, $105. Our Price, $95.

Regular Factory Price, $85. Our Price, $75.

Regular Factory Price, $55. Our Price, $40.

As low as $13.50.

Parlor Suites--

Regular Factory Price, $75. Our Price, $65.

Regular Factory Price, $50. Our Price, $40.

Regular Factory Price, $35. Our Price, $33.

Odd Pieces of Every Style and Finish.

Couches, Rockers. Sideboards, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Hall Trees, At Unheard-of Prices.

Everything guaranteed First-Class and Up-to-Date. The Greatest Bargain Sale of High Grade Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Dishes, &c., in the history of Stark Co.

THE WHITE PALACE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A CHANGE IN SKIRTS.

WHY WOMEN TIRE OF THE SEVERELY PLAIN FORM.

They Show Every Imperfection and Must Be Made by the Best Dressmakers—And Some Dresses Are to Have Pockets—New Hats and Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—As the season develops one sees a vague desire upon the part of the modistes to break away from the rules governing the skirt of the past two or three years. The plain, flaring skirt begins to pall upon their tastes, and they are trying to produce overskirts and paunier drapery. So far the attempts have been rather tentative, but it seems to me that women are growing tired of the severely plain skirt. Some of the reasons are that owing to its severity of outline it was necessary to have it made by the best dressmakers, as the least imperfection spoiled the whole effect. Besides this the tiniest spot or speck showed with painful distinctness, especially on smooth surfaced

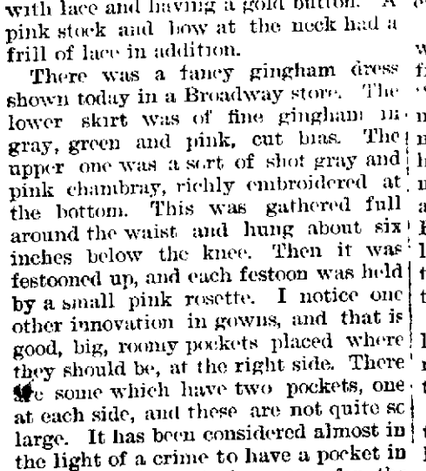
THE JUNE BRIDE.

goods, and, however, handsome a figured gown may be, for a change a plain one is always considered more elegant. So, if braiding, flouncing, applique, double skirts or panniers will preserve a gown, it ought to be permitted to so trim them.

I saw a superb tan taffeta gown today. There was one dark—almost black—stripe, half an inch wide, five inches from the next, and over the stripes were festoons of roses and vines. All around the bottom there was a deep applique of black velvet cut in points, so that the taffeta appeared to be cut in scallops about 15 inches deep. The upper part of the velvet was covered with an applique of white maltese lace, leaving the lower portion plain. The jaunty little basque was an odd combination. The back was cut in one piece, and at the bottom there were sewed four little postilions made of the silk in double box plaits. The front of the basque was matched and had large gilt buttons in the notches. This opened over a seven inch girdle of black velvet and a vest of white lace above it. The sharp revers were of black velvet covered with the lace. The sleeves were those ridiculous hermaphrodites, neither big nor little, but cut with pointed flaring cuffs, edged with lace and having a gold button. A pink stock and bow at the neck had a frill of lace in addition.

There was a fancy gingham dress shown today in a Broadway store. The lower skirt was of fine gingham in gray, green and pink, cut bias. The upper one was a sort of shot gray and pink chambray, richly embroidered at the bottom. This was gathered full around the waist and hung about six inches below the knee. Then it was festooned up, and each festoon was held by a small pink rosette. I notice one other innovation in gowns, and that is good, big, roomy pockets placed where they should be, at the right side. There are some which have two pockets, one at each side, and these are not quite so large. It has been considered almost in the light of a crime to have a pocket in any reachable part of a gown for the last five or six years. We may have them now, "thanks be to the powers."

The princess gown is showing itself oftener, and on the street as well as at home. When a lady has a very fine figure, if she is not past her thirties, fashion says that she may wear her princess gown fastened invisibly in the back. I saw a wedding dress made in princess shape. Everybody admired it exceedingly. The gown was of heavy satin duchess and had a rose plaiting of white lace six inches wide all around the bottom, with tiny bunches of orange flowers set upon each rose plait. There were bretelles made of lace drawn across the shoulders and fastened with white satin ribbon bows and small sprays of blossoms. The sleeves were tight from shoulder to wrist



SOME LATE BONNETS.

and were finished at the wrist with a ruffle of lace. There was a puffed draping of lace at the shoulder, simulating a puff. The wreath had a large bunch of orange blossoms in front and two full rosettes of white crepe lisse. From that the long tulle veil depended. Brides this season carry very small bouquets. Many prefer and wear stephanotis instead of orange blossoms.

I see some new Scotch plaids over unbleached ground, and inwoven with it are almost imperceptible gold threads. There was a queer looking pattern in printed dimity. There was a great plaid in two shades of green on a white ground with pink roses, natural size, sprinkled over it. Cheese and bolting cloths both have pompadour and rococo figures printed on them. They make stylish dresses.

Almost everything is seen on hats, and every shape under the sun is worn, but the latest fancy, especially for dress hats, runs toward the extreme of the Marie Antoinette styles. The "mob cap" shape is particularly well liked, and it is becoming. It consists of a soft crown surrounded by a wreath of flowers and with large bows of stiff taffeta ribbon. The brim droops and is made of quilled lace or plaited muslin. Another popular style is one with a rough straw flattened crown, with the brim formed of a close wreath of large pink roses. A large rose with immense crape leaves stands against an immense puffed bow of pink silk mull.

OLIVE HARPER.

TEA TANNED WOMEN.

That Is Ex-Consul Bedloe's Description of the Intemperate Drinkers.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, June 23.—I met that eminent Clover clubber from Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Amoy, Dr. Edward Bedloe, out here the other day, and he told me something about tea. Dr. Bedloe knows other things—for instance, law and the tale of David and Goliath. But just at present his memory goes back to busy days among the Chinamen, and his mind runs on tea.

"Ever since I came back from China," he said, "I have been trying to impress on the merchants of the United States the necessity of getting tea in the original packages and getting good tea—not the best, perhaps. That is a long leaved tea dried in the sun, which is drank by the mandarins in China. The tea which is sent abroad is fired until every bit of moisture is driven out of it and the leaf curls up tight. Then it is packed in lead lined boxes hermetically sealed for shipment. This tea ought to be taken out of the box by the consumer instead of being handled and rehandled by middlemen. Every handling breaks it and exposes it to the moisture of the air, and with every rehandling it deteriorates. Besides, it is mixed with other teas and often adulterated."

"What is the best tea?" I asked.

"Formosa," said the doctor promptly, "and it will be better now that the Japanese have taken possession of the island. I hear that they are going to introduce porcelain pans for firing tea. That will be an improvement, I think. The Japanese are a progressive people.

"It is singular," said the doctor with that faraway, dreamy look which he assumes when his mind is most active, "that American importers cannot be persuaded to import the best grade of teas. I talked to the buyers when they called on me in Amoy. They said they used a little of the high grade tea for flavoring—that it would not pay to sell it by itself. But I believe there are lots of well to do people in this country who would be glad to get the highest priced Formosa teas if they could get them pure."

I mildly suggested a New York house which handled teas at $1 a pound and even more.

"A dollar a pound," said the doctor with that fine scorn which he learned from the British residents in China. "Why, I have paid $1 a pound in Formosa. Nothing equals the tea of Formosa. And why? Because Formosa tea has a maximum of theine and a minimum of tannin. Tannin is the vegetable astringent, as alum is the mineral. Boiling brings all the tannin out of tea leaves, and continued drinking of boiled tea tans the coats of the stomach and the lining of the intestinal canal.

"That is what causes the leathery look on the faces of women who drink much tea. Their skins literally are tanned.

"Now, this is the way dear old Postlethwaite drinks tea," said the doctor, harking back to old times on the Susquehanna and taking in hand an apollinaris glass and an ash tray: "He drops some tea leaves in the cup—so. He pours boiling water on them—so. And then he covers the cup and waits for the water to extract the theine from the leaves. Then he drinks it—so." And the doctor sipped his apollinaris as though it were nectar.

"Once drink that amber colored tea," he said, "and you will never want to drink anything else, though at the first taste it may seem weak and ineffective. Most of the tea drinkers of America and England—England especially—want a tea that bites and scrapes as it goes down. The agent that does the biting is the tannin.

"How much do we spend for tea in a year? We spend $10,000,000 or $11,000,000 a year to China alone. We take 90 per cent of China's export product. And how much of that $10,000,000 or $11,000,000 do you think goes into the pockets of Americans? A little to the importer, and most of the remainder to English ship owners who carry it, to English sailors, to English merchants in China, to English packers and finally to the banks in London which finance our Chinese trade. It is an amazing fact that while we take 90 per cent of the export tea of China all the export trade of China is in the hands of Englishmen. We are a rich, good natured people, but it is about time we gave this matter some serious thought."

Dr. Bedloe carries arund with him as an earnest of his interest in consular affairs a little red card which certifies that he has been a student of law in Washington since October, 1894. He is perfecting himself in international law against the time when he may be summoned again to serve his country abroad as he has done on three occasions.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Banana flour has been adopted in the manufacture of yeast. From its richness in starch and good flavor it is particularly suitable for such a purpose. The yeast is of a good color and has the requisite properties for keeping well.

THE TROPIC TIPPLES.

MILD BEVERAGES WHICH THE CUBANS MAKE TO PERFECTION.

Cocoanut Cocktails and Cashew Punches. Pure Cocoa Water With a Little Corn Juice a Delicious Drink—The Alcoholic Beverages of English East Indians.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 17.—While the insurgent "rebellion" is, of course, the all absorbing topic of conversation, still "there are others," and just for a change I will ignore military matters and speak of something nearer home. In the hot weather of the rainy season many of us are more concerned as to what we shall drink than for the cause of "Cuba libre," for we are well assured that the patriots will take care of themselves, and, being mostly in the mountains, are not consumed with the thirst that is our portion here.

In the first place, I suppose that the Cubans have well nigh reached perfection in the art of concocting what we in the states call "soft" drinks. They begin the day with a small cup of black coffee or of chocolate, the latter made so thick that it may be eaten with a fork, and end it with the thinnest sort of "refreshers" in the shape of "limonadas"—lemonades—and "naranjadas." or orangeades. During the day the natives drink sparingly, but after dinner, as the shades of night fall over this beautiful island, the cafes of all the cities, like Havana and Santiago de Cuba, are crowded with men and women indulging in mild beverages. A favorite drink with the ladies is "orchata," or sweetened and diluted milk of almonds; also another, which is made by dipping small rolls composed of the white of eggs and sugar and called "panales," into water. A very mild tipple is "cebada," or barley water; "la-chicha" is water with toasted corn and sugar in it; "zambumbia" is water with cane juice; "gara-pina" is made from fermented pineapple rinds, etc. Ice is used sparingly, especially in Havana, where water is, at the present time, a precious commodity, and nearly all the ice is artificial.

These are some of the milder tipples in vogue here, but space will not permit the enumeration of all, for their name is legion. Here and in Puerto Rico the "soft" variety prevails, but there are harder kinds, though the Cuban and Spaniard rarely drink anything stronger than "vino Catalan," or Spanish wine, as they are very abstemious, drinking early and often, to be sure, but chiefly mild and harmless beverages. It is in the English and French islands of the West Indies that we find the tropical dweller indulging in the cup "which cheers, likewise inebriates," if taken to excess. It is a safe rule, no matter in what country you may find yourself, not to take anything stronger than coffee or chocolate before noon or during business hours. But generally in the tropics the native to the manor born takes his matutinal "nip" as soon as he has opened his eyes or immediately after the morning bath. In the English islands the favorite "eye opener" is a cocoanut cocktail, the essential ingredients of which are a green cocoanut, some native rum or imported gin, with a sable "darky" as an accessory. All these desiderata are exotic, it will be observed, the cocoa coming originally from Ceylon, the rum having been distilled from sugar cane anciently introduced from the Canaries, and the "darky" from the coast of Africa. But the combination of these diverse products of bountiful nature into a delightful stimulator is due to native genius and fortuitous circumstance. This is the modus operandi: Send the African up a cocoanut tree, which he will climb like a monkey, of which animal you are likely to be reminded as he walks up the straight trunk hand over hand with a long cutlass sticking out behind like a tail. But we will not pursue this simian simile farther, lest we hurt his feelings—the African's, not the monkey's. He (the African) will cast at your feet as many green and shining cocoanuts as you may desire. Then he will descend, and with his cutlass or machete will chip away the cocoa rind of one of the nuts so neatly as to leave but a thin layer of the inside white "meat" visible between the "eyes," which you can pierce with your penknife.

Pierce it by all means, making a hole about the diameter of your thumb. Then pour out a little of the pure cocoa water and pour in as much—more if possible—of pure "cane juice," which should have been distilled in the island and not less than five or six years old. Shake the nut well, take a preliminary sniff, then throw your head back and allow the generous liquor to trickle down your throat. If you are not an adept, the greater part of it will drench your shirt front—if you have any on—but don't take another drink of the sort until the following morning.

Another delicious drink is prepared from the acajou—called here the "cashew"—which is a fruit somewhat pear shaped, very fragrant and full of juice. To brew a cashew punch, first express the juice from a number of the fruit; then add sugar, "quantum suf.," rum, "quantum libet," and serve with an aromatic grating of nutmeg floating atop. This is a nectar too good for the gods—in fact, just the thing for bibulous man. Even the negroes look forward to the time when "de cashew apple am ripe."

All the old planters, who distill their own rum and brew their own punches, favor a certain liquor called "shrub," the basis of which is rum mixed with one-fourth its weight of sugar and one-sixteenth lime juice, set aside to ferment and kept in casks. It is a tradition in the West Indies that age will not improve either rum or shrub unless it is kept "in the wood." But enough. I did not intend when I began this letter to give a disquisition on drinks. I will close with the Cuban salutation, "Salud"—your good health.

O. A. FURBER.

SAMUEL COCHRAN DISAPPEARS.

Wrote That He Might Never Return—Debts the Cause.

GEORGETOWN, O., June 27.—Samuel Cochran, a wealthy farmer and trader, suddenly left the county, leaving behind him an indebtedness far exceeding his assets Last week he went to Cincinnati, telling his family that he would be absent a few days. On Monday his wife received a letter from him informing her that he had met with severe financial losses, and would in all probability never return. He has been an extensive stock and tobacco dealer. It is currently reported that dealing in margins sent him to the wall. It is not now known just how heavily he is involved, but the amount runs away up into the thousands. Besides owning nearly 5 0 acres of the best land in the county he lately inherited about $30,000 from his father's estate, of which he is a trustee, together with his brother, Hon Robert Cochran, ex-representative from this county

As executor and trustee he gave $100,000 bond, but his bondsmen seem satisfied that he has not involved the trust funds of the estate in his own failure However, speculation is rife concerning it all

Among other rumors is one that the Ripley National bank has been caught for several thousand, and that Cincinnati houses have suffered likewise.

FOUND A METEORITE.

Its Fall Accompanied by a Bright Flash at Alliance.

ALLIANCE, O., June 27.—Tuesday afternoon while Thomas Richards, a resident of Gaskell street, was standing on his porch during a heavy rainstorm he was startled by a bright flash and a hissing sound The next instant he felt a concussion which shook the ground and rattled the windows of his dwelling Richards came to the conclusion that his home had been visited by a meteor, and has been hunting for it ever since

He has found a hole in the ground within four feet of his house, around which the tall grass had been burned. Richards dug down into the earth and within a foot of the surface struck his meteor The aerolite is in the shape of a spheroid and weighs about 9 pounds It is very hard, blows from a sledge hammer failing to crack it. Local scientists say it is mostly meteoric iron.

WESTERN UNION BACKS DOWN

Futile Attempt to Compromise Its Suit Against the Nichols Law.

COLUMBUS, June 27 —Attorneys Ferrins and Rush Taggert of New York, representing the Western Union Telegraph company, were here, endeavoring to effect a compromise of the case involving the constitutionality of the Nichols law, which the company has appealed to the United States supreme court. The attorneys proposed to withdraw the suit if the state board of appraisers would reduce the appraisement of the company's property $500,000. The appraisement for one year was $2,110,000 and for another $2,001 000.

Secretary of State Taylor, Auditor of State Guilbert and Attorney General Monnett declined the proposition The attorneys said they would offer another proposition later

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 25.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 66@67c, No. 2 red, 64@65c; spring wheat, 63@64c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@35¼c; No. 2 shelled, 32½@33¾c, high mixed shelled, 32@32½c, mixed ear, 30@31c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23@24½c, No. 2 do, 23@23½c; extra No. 3 white, 22@22½c, light mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.75@15.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.25@13.00, mixed clover, $11 50@12.00, packing, $6.50@7.00, No. 1, feeding prairie, $8 00@8.50, wagon hay, $17.00@18.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery; 16@17c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@15c, fancy country roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8@8½c, New York flats, cream, 8¼c, new Ohios, 7@7½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@12c, limburger, 8½@9c, Ohio Swiss in tubs, 11@12c, Swiss, in square blocks, 12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12c, seconds, 9½@10c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 55@65c per pair, live chickens, small, 50@55c, spring chickens, 45@55c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound, dressed spring chickens, 15@19c, live ducks 50@65c per pair, dressed, 14@15c, live turkeys, 9@10c per pound, dressed, 14@15c, live geese, 60@75c per pair

PITTSBURG, June 25

CATTLE—Receipts light market unchanged. We quote prices as follows. Extra, $4 30@4 35, good $4 10@4 20 tidy, $4.00@4 10, good, $3 80@4 00, prime 4 25@4.50, fair, $3 50@3 80, common $3 00@3 50 rough fat, $3 00@3 85, bulls stags and cows, $2 00@3 50, heifers, $3 00@4 00, bologna cows, per head $30 00@45 000 fresh cows and springers, $35 00@55 00

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 10 cars on sale; market ruled slow at the following prices Prime lights $3 60@3 65, best mediums $3 55@3 60 common to fair Yorkers $3 50@3 55, heavy, $3 40@3 50, roughs $2 00@3 00

SHEEP—Supply light six loads on sale market steady We quote prices as follows Prime $3 90@4 00 good $3 65@3 80, fair, $3 25@3 50, common, $2 50@3 00, culls $1 00@2 00 choice yearlings $3 75@4 00 common to good yearlings $3 50@3 70, choice lambs $5 00@5 40, common to good lambs $4 50@4 75 veal calves, $4.50@4 75, heavy to thin calves $3 00@3 00

CINCINNATI June 25

HOGS—Market steady at $3 75@3 80 Receipts 5,000 head shipments 1,300 head

CATTLE—Market dull at $3 50@4 20 Receipts 500 head shipments 200 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active at $4 75@5 65 Receipts 7,500 head; shipments 5,600 head Lambs—Market firm at $5 25@6 00

NEW YORK, June 25

WHEAT—Spot market dull, No 1 hard 69¼@69½c

CORN—Spot market dull; No 2, 33½c

OATS—Spot market active in American export way No 2, 31½@32c

CATTLE—No trading European cables quote American steers at 8¾@9c per pound dressed weight refrigerator beef at 6½@7½c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm lambs 50c higher. Sheep, $2 00@4.25; lambs, $4 50@6.50.

HOGS—Market firm at $3 40@3 90.

Change of Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines went into effect May 17. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 9:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.; depart for the East at 2:18 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 1:03 p. m., 1:46 p. m., and 9:03 p. m.

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3d and 4th.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to spend the 4th of July away from home, excursion tickets will be sold Friday and Saturday, July 3d and 4th, from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh to any station on those lines within 200 miles of the station where tickets are purchased. Under this arrangement round trips may be made for a single fare, but tickets for aduiss will not be sold for less than 25 cents, nor for children at less than 15 cents. Excursion tickets will be good returning up to and including Monday, July 6th.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, steady, $2.80 @ $3.55; cattle, quiet, unchanged; sheep steady.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec.	58⅜	58⅞	57¾	57¾
Sept.	56½	56½	55¾	55⅝
July	55¼	55¼	54½	54½
Oats.				
Sept.	16¼	16¼	16	16
July	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	15½
Corn.				
Sept.	28¼	28¼	28	28
July	27¼	27½	26⅞	26⅞
Pork				
Sept.	7 15	7 17	7 10	7 10
July	7 00	7 00	6 92	6 92
Lard.				
Sept.	4 05	4 05	4 00	4 00
July	3 90	3 90	3 87	3 87

Cash Wheat	54¾
" Corn	26⅞
" Oats	15⅝
" Pork	6 92
" Lard	3 87

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, June 27, 1896,

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	62
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	18-25
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	3 4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 25-$1 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$10 00-12 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	50
Onions,	30
Apples, new	20-30
Evaporated Apples, choice,	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

Hammocks, Hammocks,

Every Style Hammock Made.

Over 50 Different Styles to Select From.

Hammocks Plain,
" with Pillows,
" " Stretchers,
" " Vallance,
" " Fringe,
" " Persian Stripe.

Red, Blue, Yellow, White.

Extra Strong Hammocks,

Extra Large Hammocks,

Hammocks for the Baby.

White Cable Cord Hammocks, Washable.

Extra Stretches, Ropes and Hooks.

Siderri Porch Curtains, Better Than Awnings and Cheaper, at

BAHNEY'S

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. C. E. Sutton is visiting her parents in Galion.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heisler now reside in their new home, near the driving park.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick are expected to return from Philadelphia on Sunday.

Mrs. R. J. Higginbotham and son Jesse will spend a few weeks with Cleveland friends.

The Massillon Club Fourth of July picnic will be given as usual, this year, at Oak Knoll.

The ladies of St. Mary's church will give a festival on the church lawn next Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stidard and Miss Sophie Eisenbreis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, at Akron.

Mrs. H. J. Chenoweth has returned to her Indiana home after spending a week with Mr and Mrs. Wm. Johns.

Miss Millhof and Miss Hess gave a porch party, Thursday morning, at Green Gables, the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hess.

Mrs. Mary Markel and Mrs Hettie Mettler, of Adelphia, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Markel, have returned home.

Robert Knisley, of New Philadelphia, wheeled up to Massillon Friday afternoon, and is the guest of Charles Snyder, 78 East South street.

Edward Gleitsman arrived home this morning from Columbus, for a brief visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gleitsman, in South Erie street.

Master Charles Arthur, of Wooster street, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. Gust. Ehret, in Crystal Spring, where he will spend his summer vacation.

Harry Youngblood was called upon to entertain a surprise party this week. About forty boys and girls thus helped him to celebrate his thirteenth birthday.

The local delegates to the Democratic state convention returned home this morning. They have nothing to say beyond that silver has won and they are happy.

Miss Della Keller and Miss Jones have returned home from Pittsburg, where they attended Duquesne College. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller.

W. L. Gillam, a teacher in the Lima high school, and A. T. Gillam, teacher of physics in the high school at Kewanee, Ill, are visiting friends at Massillon and Navarre.

Sam Healey announces that he and his West Side Jrs., all of whom are under 13 years of age, are anxious and willing to meet any similar organization at any time and for any amount.

F. P Harbaugh, manager of the St. Paul, Minn., branch house of the Massillon Engine and Thresher Company, is in the city on business with his company, and is the guest of Mr. E. C. Merwin.

Mrs. Dr. S. Hattery and her sister, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Tarkio, Mo., who has been visiting in this city for a week past, have gone to Beach City to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Woodling.

The largest and handsomest looking raspberries that have yet appeared were brought to town today by Mr. J. D. Miller, of West Brookfield. They are called the Nemeha, and THE INDEPENDENT is in a position to testify to their goodness.

The proposed excursion of the M. E. Sunday school to Randolph park has been indefinitely postponed. The promoters feel that McKinley and the Fourth of July are of too much local interest to hope to attract Massillonians away from home.

John Whitmer, jr., who detected an odor of gas in the Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, last Sunday evening, and sought to discover its source by thrusting a lighted match into the glass case which incloses the street lamp, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the explosion which followed.

The various insurance companies have adjusted all claims of C. O. Oleson and the work of rebuilding the foundry and machine works will begin as soon as the debris left by the fire has been cleared away. Today twenty-five men are at work removing the rubbish and the construction work will possibly begin within a week. Mr. Oleson expects to erect a building absolutely fire proof.

The public is cordially invited to attend the picnic to be given on July 4, at Zoar, by the Massillon C. E Union. The train will leave the W. & L. E. station at 6:25 a. m. returning leaves Zoar at 6:52 p. m. Fare for round trip, adults fifty cents; children twenty-five cents. There will be base ball, foot ball, quoits and other games for all who may wish to participate.

SOME RECEPTION OBSERVATIONS.

Massillon ladies turned out in numbers Friday afternoon to attend the McKinley woman's reception at Canton There was a great crush, and it required hours to reach the receiving party. Mrs. McKinley wore a Redfern gown of opalescent silk that changed from pink to blue in the shifting light. Major McKinley's mother occupied a chair as old fashioned and honest as herself—a family heirloom, and about them were the sisters of the Major and Mrs. McKinley and four of their pretty nieces. The ladies did not shake hands. The most surprising incident of the afternoon was the crop of rising William McKinleys, for the first time presented to their godfather It began to look, about 5 o'clock, as though there was a William McKinley tucked away in every tenth family in Canton, and the back townships yet to hear from. They came along in all sizes and ages, and one particularly vigorous William McKinley had encased his sturdy legs in trousers made of muslin flags, with a waist to match. One of the most interested in the vast assemblage was Mrs. C. McC. Everhard, who said in answer to a question that this year the women could vote for President in three states, Wyoming Colorado and Utah, whose combined electoral vote was ten, and as each of these states is doubtful, the women voters occupy a position of more commanding influence than at any other time in the history of American politics.

THE REAL DETECTIVE.

How He Differs From the Ambitious Amateur Sleuth.

NO CONAN DOYLE BUSINESS.

False Beards and Dark Lanterns Make a Brave Showing In Fiction, but Are Seldom Used by the Successful Detective. Gullible Amateur Hawkshaws.

"Would be detectives," said A. L. Drummond, ex-chief of the United States secret service, the other day, "are much more plentiful than detectives. To be a good detective a man must be honest and have the ability to keep his eyes and ears open and his mouth shut, and it is surprising how few people can do that. Most persons pride themselves on their detective abilities, and yet few have any ability at all in that direction."

In corroboration of this is the fact that every well known detective agency in the United States receives from 20 to 40 appli-

A. L. DRUMMOND.

cations a week fom people who wish to get employment as detectives. Most of them come from young men without previous experience in the business, who feel themselves peculiarly gifted by nature to make a livelihood by unraveling mysterious deeds of crime.

Occasionally young women apply in the same way. While a few women are successful store detectives, where the work consists more in keeping people from stealing than in finding stolen goods, the sex as detectives are rather looked down upon by the managers of the detective agencies.

Those unscrupulous persons who manage to exist by the combination of their own wits with other men's money have discovered that the amateur "hawk" is an easy victim Advertisments appear in the daily papers stating that the universal detective agency wishes to obtain the services of a bright young man in every town—"previous experience not necessary."

The bright young man advertised for exists in large quantities in all sections. He has long felt that opportunity was all that was needed to develop, or rather to display, his talent as a sleuth. He answers the advertisement and shortly afterward receives a letter stating that he will be enrolled as local manager for the sum of $1 and all business of the agency in that section will be referred to him. He is also requested to get what business he can. A badge will cost him $1 additional.

He sends his $2 and receives a certificate of enrollment and a brass plate worth 10 cents. There it all ends. No business is sent to him, but that is because the agency does not happen to have any business in his section.

An incendiary fire, a mysterious murder, a large burglary, will call forth much volunteer detective aid. The Burden diamond robbery was an instance. To add to the woes of the family who were mourning the loss of $60,000 worth of carbon came a horde of the would be detectives, cranks of all ages, sexes, nationalities, descriptions—each with a theory, or what he thought was a theory, by which the stolen goods could be recovered and the thieves brought to justice. So numerous and bothersome did the would bes become that the Burdens were compelled to ask the aid of the police to protect them from the thief trackers.

The successful detective is a routine man. He is anything else than the portrait Dr. Conan Doyle has painted. He seldom, if ever, adopts disguises. The false beard and dark lantern are not used by him. He receives his orders and carries them out and makes a detailed report. "Shadow Mrs. R., 65 Blank street, until relieved" is the order he receives from his chief. In nine cases out of ten he does not know Mrs. R.'s name, nor why she is being shadowed. His duty is to see where she goes, what she does, with whom she associates and give a detailed report to the office. If it is exciting to watch the outside of a house for hours in the rain or cold, to stand, like a cat over a mouse hole, watching for a man to come to the postoffice, then the modern detective has lots of excitement.

Perhaps the greatest field in which the would be detective makes his appearance is that of private work. Some weeks ago a merchant advertised for a private detective.

The advertisement in one day brought 147 replies. Among the applicants were an ex-sheriff from the state of Washington, a discharged sergeant of a Nova Scotia regiment, a former member of the Dublin police and an ex-detective from Scotland Yard in London. A few replies came from private detectives of experience. These gave references and asked for further particulars. The majority of the replies were from the would bes.

A young Irishman, whose first name was Dennis by baptism and otherwise, wrote: "I am a young man with keen intilect and would like to get employed as private detective. I am a shrewd kind of a fellow, and I think I would make an efficiant man to follow up a clew." In another letter the advertiser was informed that "the very man he was looking for" could be had for $2.50 a day, particulars being given as follows: "Anglo-American, aged 48, active, smart, steady, experienced in civil, social, mercantile and criminal cases; discreet, careful, possess the savoir faire and good judge of human nature."

A New Jersey man, height 5 feet 8½ inches, weight 180 pounds, wrote: "Am very sharp and shrewd and very ambitious, stout and strong, and very little escapes my notice, and am very quick to detect a thing and judge a suspicious character very quick."

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER ALFALFA.

A Michigan Farmer Is Convinced of Its Sterling Merits.

For ten years I have sown a small amount of alfalfa seed with red clover, says a Michigan farmer in The American Agriculturist, and am now convinced that on my farm, consisting of a light, sandy loam, it is able to endure the cold of winter as well as red clover, and the heat of summer better than medium, mammoth or alsike. On the 10th of last May, where a few alfalfa roots had escaped the plow in the orchard, it stood 8 to 12 inches high, while timothy and orchard grass were 2 to 4 inches high and of poor color. The alfalfa was cut close to the ground July 14 and made a growth of 12 to 13 inches during the next 30 days, while the surrounding grasses scarcely grew at all. The appearance of those bunches of alfalfa induced me last season to try a little of this clover alone. Delay in securing the seed prevented the sowing until June 1. It was then seeded on level, sandy soil, which had been plowed early in May and given a moderate dressing of barnyard manure. There was sufficient moisture in the soil to start growth, but the excessively dry weather prevented a development of more than 4 to 12 inches during the season, and it was not cut at all. On one end of the plat purslane was almost as high as the alfalfa. On the 25th of April, 1896, it was 4 to 12 inches high, way ahead of the purslane, and is the most promising crop on the farm. Even rye does not outgrow it. Contrary to the common belief, the plants are largest and best where the most manure had been spread before plowing.

I am so well pleased with my trial plat that without waiting to harvest a crop I am plowing a 20 acre field of light, sandy land, with water 12 to 25 inches below the surface, to be sown to alfalfa in a short time. As a proof of the hardiness of the plant, I last spring sowed an old garden plat to oats, putting on at the same time a little medium clover, alsike, timothy and a sprinkling of alfalfa.

During the drought which followed it was used as a grazing ground for stock and tramped very severely. Today the only clover on the plat is alfalfa. I began sowing rye last August, on the 20th. The drill had been used to sow alfalfa in June, and there remained in the seeder 15 to 20 pounds of alfalfa seed, which was allowed to run out as the sowing proceeded. Timothy and clover seed were also sown on this field. The rye made small growth and was pastured with horses and cattle. Where the tramping was not severe there is today quite a fair stand of alfalfa, but no red clover or timothy.

BEE CULTURE.

It Gives Employment to 300,000 Persons and the Product Amounts to $20,000,000.

There are in the United States 110 apiarian societies, 8 journals devoted exclusively to this industry and 15 steam factories for the manufacture of the hives and apiarian implements. There are 300,000 persons engaged in the culture of the bee, and, according to the United States census report, they produced in 1869 14,703,815 pounds of honey and in 1889, 20 years later, 52,894,168 pounds. According to the eleventh census, the value of the honey and wax production of the United States at wholesale rates was $7,000,000, and a conservative estimate of the present annual production is $20,000,000. As supplementary to these figures it may be stated that in addition to the 15 steam power factories there is a very large number of smaller factories, using mainly hand and horse power, which are engaged in the production of supplies, such as hives, smokers, honey extractors, sections, comb foundation and other apiarian apparatus.

Make Good Fenceposts.

A willow stake pushed into the soil in early spring, while it is yet moist from the effects of winter freezing and thawing, will almost certainly grow, and after two or three years it will become enough of a tree to serve as a post for attaching wire to if for a fence. We have known many farmers who construct their roadside fences in this way, often planting the trees close enough together so that a 14 or 16 foot board may be nailed to the living posts after they have attained sufficient size. By cutting off the top every two or three years the fence may be kept from shading the road or field too much.

For the Thinking Farmer.

A man need not work himself to death because he is a farmer. Mind may do a share as well as muscle.

A horse is more liable to scare with than without blinders. He is seldom afraid of what he can fairly see.

Not all knowledge is gained from books. With an open eye and mind the man at work will get a good education.

Do not use too much water. Your thirst may be satisfied without drowning you. It is the same with a plant.

Nothing pays better on the farm than to keep accurate accounts—to know what is raised at a loss and what yields profit.

Be sure to get the bulletins from the agricultural experiment stations. They are doing important work. Keep in touch with it.

Be careful in selection when buying trees. One variety will bring profit, another will cause you loss. Foresight is better than hindsight.

Don't waste the straw. It may not be as nutritious as good hay, but it contains enough food and fertilizing properties to be well worth husbanding.—Exchange.

DRAINING PASTURE LANDS.

Open Ditches or Surface Drainage For Hot Sections of Country.

Too little attention is paid to the systematic draining of pasture lands. Many of the wet pastures are found in flat sections of the country where it is difficult to drain for want of proper outlet, and this sort of draining would be too expensive for cheap lands also, according to an Indiana correspondent of Prairie Farmer, who believes that unless cultivated to some cereal crop it would not pay to lay a regular system of tile all over the land. His plan described in his own words is as follows:

I would locate my ditches with the same system that I would lay my tile. First, I would find the best outlet for the water. Thence I would open up a ditch broad and deep enough to readily carry the same from the entire field, having it deep rather than broad, that it might not become easily clogged and the land overflow. This ditch I would run entirely across the field, farm or areas to be drained. If there were any draws or sags in the field, I would aim to tap them and get the water out of the way as soon as possible. Enough laterals should be constructed to make the drainage perfect and allow no stagnant pools or mires to take up valuable space. These laterals should be broad rather than deep, made with gentle sloping edges, that would grass over readily, thus preventing all washing or gullying, and if such land should ever be so far reclaimed as to be put under cultivation, they would not obstruct the plow or any other farm machinery.

It must be remembered that this work must be done scientifically to be made effectual. It is possible to make a short lateral, if located just right, carry off more water than one twice its length improperly placed. Observe the lay of the land carefully, put the level upon it if necessary and have no drains running straight with the fall, but let them run at a proper angle to catch and drain off all the water that would otherwise stand. If the ground is a dead level, then the laterals should be made with fall sufficient to do the work thoroughly. The main ditch needs also to be deeper than is the case where there are natural depressions or draws to assist in the work. If a public ditch is within reach, the work of draining a pasture field will be very much simplified.

If it is not possible to secure an outlet, pastures may be improved and the water disposed of to a considerable extent by scooping out artificial lagoons, with deep ditches running thereto, where surface water would collect and stand, leaving the surface soil in a drier condition and possibly in a shape in which tame grasses would take hold and flourish. There are thousands of acres of wet pasture lands in many parts of this country that are not paying taxes which could be thus easily and cheaply drained, if sown to tame grasses and pastured until the soil is healthy and sweet, and become the most profitable mowing lands under cultivation.

At the Wyoming Station.

In a Wyoming station wheat test Niagara yielded 79 bushels per acre, Australian Club 64, Improved Fife 53. The average cost of producing wheat at the several substations was about $10 per acre, and the average profit about $8.75. On large areas the cost would be less and profit greater. Of oats, Bonanza yielded 109½ bushels per acre, Surprise 80 and Archangel 77. Chinese hulless oats yielded 40½ bushels, weighing 50 pounds per bushel. Six rowed barley yielded 76 bushels per acre, four rowed 84 and two rowed 93. Chevalier barley yielded 48 bushels and is highly recommended because the beards drop off as the grain ripens, and the grain is very fine. Both spring and winter rye yielded heavy crops, the spring rye being very heavy. Minnesota King was the best corn—40 bushels per acre.

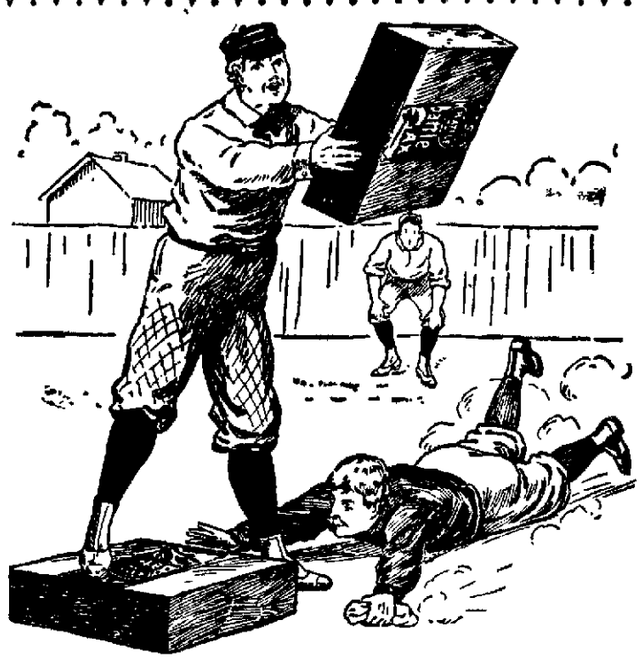
Of broomcorn, Improved Evergreen yielded 1,712 pounds per acre of first class brush 15 inches long, and California Golden yielded 1,600 pounds good yellow brush 14 inches long. Flax was successfully grown and is recommended as a staple crop. Beans seem not to be adapted to Wyoming. Cabbage did poorly, cauliflower somewhat better and kohl rabi first rate

Steel Wagon Roads.

Steel wagon roads, as advocated by Martin Dodge, state road commissioner of Ohio, are likely to have a trial in several states this year. These roads consist of two rails made of steel the thickness of boiler plate, each formed in the shape of a gutter five inches wide, with a square perpendicular shoulder half an inch high, then an angle of one inch outward slightly raised. The gutter forms the conduit for the water, and makes it easy for the wheels to enter or leave the track. Such a double track steel railroad, 16 feet wide, filled in between with broken stone, macadam size, would cost about $6,000, as against $7,000 per mile for a macadam roadbed of the same width, but the cost of a rural one track steel road would be only about $2,000 a mile. It is claimed that such a road would last much longer than stone, and that one horse will draw on a steel track 20 times as much as on a dirt road and five times as much as on macadam.

Wheat In Drills.

The belief is universal that wheat in drills possesses many advantages over broadcasting, and nearly all winter wheat is now sown in by the drill. Among other advantages claimed is that this method affords a good opportunity to drill mineral fertilizers in contact with the seed, where they will greatly stimulate its early growth. But the most important advantage is that the drill leaves the wheat in a hollow where it can be slightly protected against all but the severest freezes. The ridge each side of it is mellowed by the frost, and when rains come it is washed down over the wheat roots. This is greatly helped by harrowing the wheat in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough.



"Judgment!!" 60

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

SALE OF FARM

"White Swan Farm" containing 110 acres, will be sold at public Sale, on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1896

At 1 o'clock p. m. This will be a bona-fide sale to the highest bidder. No reserve bids

TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale.

White Swan farm is in every respect one of the finest, most productive, and most beautifully located farms in northern Ohio, situated on the Massillon Plains, three miles south of Massillon, and one mile north of Navarre, with about 112 rods of frontage on Massillon and Navarre road. The buildings are among the best in the county, for farm buildings; house contains nine rooms; bank barn nearly new, 42x90 feet. A never-failing well of water, with new wind pump, supplying house and barn with an abundance of the best water. There is no waste land on this farm. Every foot of it can be put under cultivation. For further information concerning farm, call at premises, or address,

J. E. BECK, Navarre, O.

By the heirs of John G. Beck, deceased.

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